

WEATHER.
Fair tonight, followed by increasing
cloudiness Saturday; rising tempera-
ture; variable winds, becoming south-
west and moderate.
Temperature for the past twenty-
four hours: High, 22, at 4 p.m. yester-
day; low, 23, at 8 a.m. today.
For full report see page 17.

No. 19,819.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT.

BRITISH WARSHIP IS SUNK BY MINE OR A SUBMARINE

Formidable, With 750 Men
Aboard, Goes Down in the
English Channel.

SEVENTY-ONE SURVIVORS
PICKED UP BY CRUISER

Official Announcement Expresses
Hope That Still Others May
Have Been Rescued.

NOT OF DREADNAUGHT CLASS

Lost Battleship Was Launched in
1898, Had Displacement of 15,000
Tons and Mounted Four
12-Inch Guns.

LONDON, January 1, 2:14
p.m.—The British battleship *Formidable* was sunk this morning in the English channel by either a mine or a submarine, according to an announcement given out by the official information bureau. The text of the bureau's statement follows:

"The battleship *Formidable* was sunk this morning in the channel, but whether by a mine or a submarine is not yet certain. Seventy-one survivors have been picked up by a British light cruiser, and it is possible that others may have been rescued by other vessels."

Many Lives Probably Lost.

The *Formidable* was of the same class as the battleship *Bulwark*, which was blown up a few weeks ago off Sheerness.

Apparently the loss of life on board the *Formidable* has been very heavy, as only seventy-one members of her crew are known to have been saved. The officials, however, hold out hope that others may have been picked up. The exact locality of this disaster has not been revealed, but the fact that it occurred in the British channel recalls the circumstance that British ships have been engaged in bombarding the German positions on the Belgian coast, and that German submarines on several occasions in the past have attempted to torpedo them.

As in previous disasters to British ships, the casualty list in this case includes many midshipmen, no fewer than sixteen having been on board the *Formidable*.

Vessel of 15,000 Tons.

The British battleship *Formidable* had a displacement of 15,000 tons. She was 430 feet long and carried a complement of 750 men. She was heavily armed, and carried four twelve-inch guns, twelve six-inch guns and sixteen twelve-pounders. She was provided also with four submerged torpedo tubes.

The *Formidable* was launched in 1898, and was a sister ship to the *Irresistible*, and *Impregnable*.

Probably Fleet Flagship.

The *Formidable* had assigned to her, according to the British navy list for December, various fleet officers, and consequently she was undoubtedly being used as a flagship at the time of her destruction. Her captain was Arthur N. Loxley and her commander Charles F. Ballard. Capt. John C. Deed was in command of the tug *Surgeon*, while the fleet surgeon was Godfrey Taylor and the fleet paymaster, P. J. L. Loxley. The fleet chaplain is given as the Rev. George B. Robinson. On board the *Formidable* were also sixteen midshipmen.

FLEEING CONSTANTINOPLE IN FEAR OF AN ATTACK

ATHENS, via London, January 1, 9:30 a.m.—According to Constantinople advices which have reached here, the Austrian and German embassies in the Turkish capital are transferring their archives to Asia Minor, fearing that action is imminent by the British and French fleets against the Dardanelles and the capital.

Foreigners, it is stated, are also preparing to quit the capital for the interior.

CZAR VISITS ARMY FRONT TO DISTRIBUTE AWARDS

PETROGRAD, January 1.—Emperor Nicholas visited the army front yesterday. At the quarters of the commander-in-chief he received reports concerning the war operations. Afterward he reviewed the line of troops, distributing insignia of honor among the soldiers who had distinguished themselves in the fighting and thanking the various units of the army for their services. After having received the report of Gen. Ruzsky, commanding the army of the northwest, the emperor departed from the army front.

CHICAGO PROFESSOR BATTLE VICTIM

CHICAGO, January 1.—Gaston Pierre, professor of romance languages at Northwestern University, who went to France two years ago to take his master's degree, has been probably fatally injured while fighting in the French army, according to word received by Prof. E. P. Balliet. When the war broke out Prof. Pierre dropped his studies and entered the army with the rank of lieutenant.

PARADE OF FLEETS START IN CUBA

Officials Consider Changes in
Plans for Canal Celebration.

HAMPTON ROADS FIRST
CHOSEN FOR ASSEMBLY

High Officials and Foreign Representatives May Be Carried
to Guantanamo.

Although not finally settled, it is probable that the original plan of having the international naval fleets which are to attend the opening of the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco, start from Hampton roads on their course through the Panama canal, will be changed on account of the non-participation of most of the navies of Europe.

Inasmuch as the Atlantic battleship fleet is to engage in maneuvers and exercises off the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, in the near future, it has been suggested that the new warships coming from Europe join the American fleet at the Cuban station, and that the warships from South American countries join the naval procession off Cristobal, the Atlantic entrance to the Panama canal.

Officials Will Go to Cuba.

If the suggested changes are made the President and all the officials and foreign representatives in Washington are to participate in the parade or make the trip to the Cuban rendezvous in the dreadnaught *New York* or some other suitable naval vessel. It has been intimated that President Wilson feels that he should not leave the capital for the time required for the trip because of the pressure of important business growing out of the European war, and that Secretary Bryan may represent him at San Francisco.

It is announced that the program for the international naval parade will be arranged finally next week, after Secretary Garrison and Daniels have had an opportunity to consult Gov. Goethals, governor of the Panama Canal Zone, and Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic fleet. All those named are expected to be in this city next week.

NEW "MILITARY CROSS"

FOR BRITISH WAR HEROES

LONDON, January 1.—King George has instituted a new decoration which is called "the military cross." The decoration is of gold and is in the shape of a cross, each arm and in the center the letters "G. R. L." (George, Rex-Imperator).

Captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade or warrant officers in the army who distinguish themselves in time of war are eligible to the military cross.

It takes precedence over all decorations and medals with the exception of the Victoria cross.

The Gazette contains the names of about one hundred persons on whom the King has bestowed the cross. The Gazette also announces that Capt. Grant and Commander Barr, both of the auxiliary cruiser *Albatross*, have been appointed companions of the Bath for the services they rendered in the sinking of the German submarine *U-17* off the South American coast in September, and that Capt. John Giossop of the *Albatross* has been awarded the cross for his services in the sinking of the German submarine *U-17* off the South American coast in September.

The distinguished service order and the distinguished service cross have been conferred on a number of naval officers for gallantry.

COTTON LADEN STEAMER IS SUNK BY A MINE

LONDON, January 1.—The Danish steamer *M. C. Holm*, from Savannah, December 1, for Christiania, laden with cotton, struck a mine off Flamborough head, England, and sank fifteen minutes later. All the members of the crew escaped, but several were injured.

Flamborough head is on the North sea, in the county of York. It was off here that the *Formidable* was sunk.

The *Formidable* was launched in 1898, and was a sister ship to the *Irresistible*, and *Impregnable*.

SWEDEN TAKES STAND FOR NEUTRAL RIGHTS

LONDON, January 1.—Replying to the Daily Mail's request for a New Year message, Dr. K. H. L. Hammar-skjold, the Swedish premier, wired as follows:

"The necessities of war have been invoked on both belligerent sides to justify a series of measures contrary to the law of nations and the rights of neutral countries.

It is desirable that such pernicious measures be universally stigmatized and abandoned."

PETROGRAD, via London, January 1.—The Novoe Vremya's Helsinki correspondent writes that at a recent conference at Malmoe between the Scandinavian kings it was decided to assign warships to convoy all Scandinavian merchantmen, in order to prevent their detention by belligerents.

LONDON'S NEW YEAR EVE
LESS NOISY THAN USUAL

LONDON, January 1.—In London New Year eve was celebrated by the usual dinners and dances at hotels and restaurants, but with less gaiety and on a much smaller scale. At the largest hotels, however, there was a large attendance of officers on leave or waiting to go to the front, many French and Belgians who were driven from their homes by the war and a considerable sprinkling of Americans.

The King of New Year honors offered by King George on the recommendation of the premier and the foreign and colonial secretary was very short and contained no new peerages. At the head of the list are the Earls of Derby and Garter for their services in recruiting and Earl of Lovat, who receives the Order of the Bath for the same reason. The Earl of Aberdeen, whose retirement from the lord lieutenant of Ireland is expected, is raised to the rank of marquis.

OFFICIAL NEW YEAR CUSTOMS OBSERVED

White House Reception and
Diplomatic Breakfast Are
Abandoned Here.

PRESIDENT GREETES FEW
CALLERS AND FRIENDS

Many Private Houses Entertain as
Usual—Fine Skating on
Tidal Basin.

New Year day in the National Capital was unusually quiet. Because of the formal state of mourning which has continued since the death of Mrs. Wilson, there was no reception at the White House. The annual "diplomatic breakfast" by the Secretary of State to the members of the diplomatic corps had been abandoned because of the war, and many other time-honored ceremonies, which usually play so important a part in the Washington official New Year celebration, were omitted for the same reason.

In official and diplomatic circles the day was observed with the usual exchanges of greetings, though many of the diplomats were unable to greet old friends of the corps, having become enemies, at least officially, since 1914 was ushered in. Both Houses of Congress had adjourned over until Saturday.

President Greets Callers.

President Wilson began the year by rising at 3 o'clock to push an electric button that opened the San Diego exposition at midnight, Pacific coast time. He spent the day quietly at the White House, receiving greetings from many callers. With the exception of Secretaries Daniels and Bryan, who had left for North Carolina for the week end, most of the cabinet members called.

The practice instituted many years ago by the Naval Observatory of sending a New Year greeting to all the countries of the world by an arrangement of wireless, cable and land telegraph was abandoned. Under existing war conditions, with so large a proportion of the cable and telegraph circuits out of commission or commandeered for military purposes, the officials said the feat of girdling the globe was impracticable.

Many Private Receptions.

Notwithstanding the absence of official observances of the day, however, hundreds of private receptions were held today, and open house was kept after the time-honored fashion in scores of Washington homes.

Hundreds of skaters gathered at the tidal basin this morning, where they enjoyed the best skating Washingtonians have had for several years. The crowd began the advance on the basin early in the forenoon, and by noon was estimated that 2,000 or more devotees of the sport had donned skates and were gliding over the smooth expanse of eight-inch ice that covered the entire basin.

Big Throngs of Revelers Give Noisy, Joyous Greeting to the Brand-New Year

The usual throngs of New Year revelers took possession of the downtown streets, cafes and hotels last night, with the usual noisemaking devices and the usual abandonment of formality, decorum and conventionality. Up and down the Avenue, 9th street, 15th street and other downtown thoroughfares the crowds swept, tooting tin horns, ringing bells, blowing whistles, and otherwise deporting themselves after the manner of those temporarily released from care and consideration of the humdrum, everyday life. The old year was dying, young 1915 was waiting to step into the new year's shoes, and everybody wanted to be "in at the death" and on hand to welcome the new year.

Bands and orchestras, entwined things at the hotels. The crowd was typical of the occasion—one of those where where halfheartedness as crowds around in paper caps and such formalities as introductions were altogether unnecessary.

Eat a Little Between Dances.

The revelers ate a little, danced a great deal and fitfully observed the passing of 1914. At midnight, at one hotel, lights were turned off, a bugle, hidden away in the darkness, blew "taps," and then hundreds of tiny electric lights, properly arranged, flashed the words "Happy New Year," while a band of lighted candles, a uniformed American soldier bearing a big American flag. The orchestra played "The Star Spangled Banner," the flag bearer marched around among the crowded tables, then disappeared, and the lights were turned up on 1915.

But in the streets the noisemakers marched hither and yon, blowing horns, ringing bells, singing and otherwise celebrating the new year. The revelers went on when they knew the police aren't going to be too strict and they can "kick as they like"—within reason.

TWO PERSONS ARE SHOT.

Injured During Celebration of the
New Year's Arrival.

Two persons were shot as a result of last night's New Year celebration. One of the victims was Charles Smallwood, colored, twenty-seven years old, a resident of South Washington. He was visiting at 1210 1/2 Bladen alley northwest and was in the back yard about 2 o'clock, when a stray bullet passed through his left thigh. The police took him to Homeopathic Hospital.

Bertha Battle, colored, 2017 35th street northwest, was the other victim. She was accidentally shot in the left arm by her husband, she stated, while she was handling a pistol.

Spanish War Veterans Dance.

Members and friends of Richard J. Harden Camp No. 2, United Spanish War Veterans, attended an entertainment and dance given under the auspices of the camp at Pythian Temple last evening. One of the features of the evening was the sounding of "taps" three minutes before midnight and the sounding of "reveille" four minutes after 1915 was ushered in.



WILL HE ATTAIN IT?

War Officially Reported.

French Statement

PARIS, January 1, 2:48 p.m.—The French war office this afternoon gave out an official statement as follows:

"From the sea to Rheims there was yesterday hardly anything more than artillery engagements. The enemy bombarded without result the village of St. Georges and the head of the bridge position organized by the Belgians at a point south of Dixmude.

"Spirited cannonading resulted advantageously for us between La Basse and Carey, between Albert and Roye; in the region of Vermeuil and in the neighborhood of Blanc Sablon, which is near Craonne. At this last-mentioned point we also demolished certain German earthworks.

"In the region of Perthes and of Beaunejour we have held the gains made by us December 30. During all the day of December 31 the activity of the opposing artillery forces was interrupted.

"In the Argonne the enemy attacked violently almost the entire front in the forest of La Grurie. At certain points he advanced for a distance of fifty yards, but counter attacks were at once delivered.

"In the region of Verdun there have been violent artillery engagements. Between the Meuse and the Moselle, to the northwest of Flirey, the Germans delivered during the night of December 30-31 and in the morning of the 31st, no less than six violent counter attacks for the purpose of retaking the trenches captured by us December 30. Each of these attacks was brilliantly repulsed.

"Our aviators have bombarded at night the railroad stations at Metz and at Amaville.

"We continue to make progress foot by foot in Steinbach. Here the artillery of the enemy showed great activity during the morning of December 31, but in the afternoon of this day our batteries won a distinctive advantage."

German Statement

BERLIN, January 1, by wireless to London, 2:44 p.m.—The following official communication was given out today at army headquarters:

"In the western theater of war nothing of importance has happened near Nieupoort. The idea of retaking the hamlet of St. Georges, which has been completely demolished by the enemy's artillery fire, was abandoned in view of the high level of the water there.

"East of Bethune, to the south of the canal, we captured an English trench.

"In the Argonne our attacks made further progress. Another 400 prisoners, six machine guns, four mine throwers and numerous other arms and quantities of ammunition fell into our hands. A French camp north-west of St. Mihiel was set on fire by our artillery. Attacks at Flirey and west of Senheim, which were repeated yesterday, were repulsed.

"In the eastern theater—The situation on the East Prussian frontier and in Poland remains unchanged. A heavy mist is preventing all operations."

Austrian Statement

VIENNA, January 1, via Amsterdam and London, 12:40 p.m.—An official announcement on the progress of the war was given out in the Austrian capital today. It refers to events of yesterday, and is as follows:

"In Bukovina and the Carpathians the Russians developed great activity. Our troops are holding their positions on the Suczawa river, in the upper Cseremoz territory; also farther west on the ridges of the Carpathians, in the valley of the Nagaya, where yesterday, near Okeoermezo, an attack of the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses to him, in the upper Latorca district, and north of the Uszok pass. To the west of this pass all other passages over the Carpathians are occupied by our troops.

"In the district of Gorlice and to the northeast of Kalkiczy determined Russian attacks were repulsed everywhere.

"In the Nida everything is quiet. Farther to the north the attacks of our allies are progressing.

"In the Balkan war everything is quiet.

"To the east of Trebinga our artillery compelled the Montenegrins to retreat."

Russian Statements

PETROGRAD, January 1.—The following statement from the general staff of the commander-in-chief has been issued here:

"On the left bank of the Vistula no important fighting took place Thursday. Between the Vistula and the Pilica rivers we have successfully repulsed day and night attacks made by the Germans to the south of the road from Bolkow to Kednevice. To the north of the Rawka river we repulsed the German offensive by a counter attack. Near the Pilica river, in the vicinity of the village of Jesergetz, we allowed a German column which was attempting a night attack to approach to a point 300 paces from our trenches and then met it with a galling fire which dispersed the enemy. The enemy suffered enormous losses.

"In some districts we have been using hand grenades against the enemy with the greatest success.

"In the battle of Inowloz (to the east of Tomaszow) the enemy shifted his offensive from Tomaszow to the direction of Opoczno, but midway between these two points, near the villages of Kamens and Mazornia, we succeeded in repulsing his attacks.

"We also repulsed the Austrian advance near Malogoszo (south Poland) and to the south of Pincow, near Zakrzew.

"In western Galicia the fighting continues to develop to our advantage. Our troops stormed the fortifications established on the heights to the south of Kotan and Krempla, to the north of Barvink and to the south of Krempla.

(Continued on Second Page.)

READING OF NOTE DISPERSES IRRITATION ON SHIP DETENTION HAS A Reassuring Effect.

Publication of American State-
ment on Ship Detention Has
a Reassuring Effect.

REPLY OF THE BRITISH
EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS

Unreasonable Delay on the Part of
the Admiralty in Examining Sus-
pected Ships Is Blamed.

LONDON, January 1, 12:35 p.m.—The publication in London of the text of the American note to the British government on the question of unwarranted interference with American shipping has dispelled any irritation occasioned by the incomplete sentences in the first summary of the communication cable from the United States. They were certain Englishmen who saw something like an ultimatum in the cable extracts, but a perusal of the actual context of these particular phrases has dispelled this conception.

Newspaper Voices General Opinion.

The Pall Mall Gazette today voices the general opinion when it says:

"We could perhaps place our finger on certain contentions advanced in the note which show some failure to appreciate the difficulties of our position, but it is not our business to chop logic with the government of the United States. Sir Edward Grey may be trusted to give the government of President Wilson all the satisfaction it can properly ask, while at the same time indicating with courtesy and firmness the measures our position as a belligerent power compel us to continue."

The statement of the United States government's position has shown every disposition to put itself in our place and recognize our difficulties.

Our government will not show itself to be less fair-minded than that of President Wilson. Speedy end, sacrificing our best weapon for bringing the war to a successful and short end, nothing will be left undone to meet the wishes of all nations.

It is understood that Great Britain will make reply to the note soon, probably in the form of a long conference Secretary Grey had a long conference yesterday. It was said that the matter at issue was of such importance that it little could be disclosed concerning it until the members of the cabinet had received printed copies of the full text of the note and have had time to consider it carefully. It is probable that a full cabinet meeting will be necessary to discuss the note.

Ambassador Page's Note.

Ambassador Page's note to Sir Edward Grey in transmitting the statement of the American government was as follows:

"American Embassy,
London, December 28, 1914.

"Sir:
Under telegraphic instructions from my government I have the honor to acquaint you that the present condition of the world is such that the detentions of American cargoes destined for the United Kingdom have become so serious as to require a candid statement of my government's views in order that the United States may be fully informed as to the attitude of the United States toward the policy which has been followed by Germany in the handling of the present war."

"I am, therefore, directed to communicate to you the following statement of the United States government, to assure you that it is made in the most friendly spirit."

Regarded Friendly by Officials.

A prominent official said that the British government, after thorough consideration of the note, was still of the opinion that it was entirely friendly, and that the reply would be made in the same spirit.

In official circles no effort is being made to discount the importance of the communication which is to be digested carefully before any attempt is made to formulate in detail the British policy on which the reply will be made.

Official opinion is that the differences between England and America will gradually disappear, and that the United States will be able to give more vigorous efforts to check the leakage of contraband into Germany.

Italy's Action Satisfies England.

Italy's handling of the contraband situation is entirely satisfactory to England, and British officials intimate that the pursuit of a similar policy by other neutral countries would be a most desirable relief to the situation.

In particular in regard to the length of time that cargoes whose ultimate destination is in question are delayed.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at The Hague asserts that the entire German press received the news of the American protest with satisfaction and is speculating on the possibility of a crisis between the two countries. The correspondent adds that the newspapers declare that the American government has taken a stand from which it is impossible to retreat.

Underwriters are inclined to believe that the American note was inspired largely by the unreasonable delay in the part of the Admiralty in examining suspected ships which have been detained. Ship charterers and shippers here agree in this regard. A shipper who is heavily insured and who was detained fifteen days before the examination was even started, and who was released only because there was absolutely no ground for holding the cargo, is not inclined to be lenient to the authorities themselves are slow and that payment for seized cargoes is delayed, and when made is at the lowest possible rate.

Well Received in Rome.

ROME, December 31, 8:10 a.m. (delayed transmission).—The American note to Great Britain, protesting against the interference with American merchantmen has produced an excellent impression here, not only because it may tend to avert exactly the same difficulties encountered by Italian commerce, but also because it is hoped that it may lead to a more concrete set of international rules protecting the commerce of neutrals in the hands of belligerents.

The American ambassador here is working most earnestly to secure an amelioration of conditions interfering with American commerce. Feeling that the interests of America and Italy are in the hands of belligerents.

The French official statement given out in Paris this afternoon shows that the artillery exchanges on the battle front in France have not diminished in severity or frequency. Various places are mentioned where artillery fighting has taken place.

The statement claims the repulse of six German infantry attacks at a point

ALLIES FACE TASK OF DRIVING ENEMY TO HIS OWN SOIL

German, Though Now on De-
fensive, Are Admittedly
in Strong Position.

NEW YEAR FINDS FOES
IN TWO GREAT BATTLES

No Marked Let-Up in Fighting, De-
spite Severe Suffering From
Winter Weather.

CALL IS OUT FOR MORE MEN

Grand Offensive of Allies in Western
Theater Postponed Until Their
Lines Can Be Re-
inforced.

LONDON, January 1, 1:27
p.m.—As the year 1915 opens after five months of hostility in the great war the fighting both in the eastern and the western arenas is going on without decisive result for either side.

There has been no material let-up with the advent of severe winter weather in the determination and severity of the encounters. In Poland there are today active hostilities between Germans and Russians between the Vistula and Pilica rivers, and along the battle line in France, from the sea to Switzerland, there are almost continuous exchanges of artillery fire or infantry charges against trenches followed by desperate counter attacks.

Germans on Hostile Soil.

The close of the fifth month of the war finds Germany still in occupation of virtually the whole of Belgium, an important tract of French territory in the western theater of hostilities and a considerable slice of Russian Poland along the eastern battle front, a thousand miles away. It would appear, nevertheless, that Germany for the present, at least, is unable to make further headway.

British commentators today call attention to the fact that the initiative, for the moment, seems to be in the hands of the allied commanders, and the recent German public utterances to the effect that Germany is waging a defensive war to save her territory from invasion is accepted here as an indirect admission that to battle on two fronts a thousand miles apart has caused an unanticipated strain upon the great resources of the empire.

Task Is a Hard One.

There are, however, no illusions in London as to the difficulties confronting the allies. It is recognized that the task of recovering the territory seized by Germany is a long and formidable one, and that the German army, many when she found herself engaged in warfare against a multiplicity of enemies. Hence the postponement of the grand offensive until the allied strength of its opposing lines. Gen. Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, is for the moment exerting his greatest efforts on the eastern front, the front extending from the channel to Alsace.

Large Armies Soon Ready.

Large armies now training in England will be ready to be thrown across the channel as soon as a more rapid development of the offensive movement of the allies is considered desirable.

It is claimed that the Petrograd Marshal von Hindenburg's rush for Warsaw was opposed with such success that it has been definitely checked, but the German war office reports state that satisfactory progress is being made, except in Galicia, where what practically amounts to a corridor of the Austrian forces with the stiffening of Germans is admitted.

The fighting about Bolkow (in Russian Poland, eleven miles east of Lodz) has ended disastrously for the Germans, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post. He states also that the Russians have now got the Petrograd front, and that in western Galicia practically split into three."

Comparative Lull in West.

In Flanders and France there has been a comparative lull in the fighting on most of the front, disturbed occasionally, however, by artillery fire, infantry attacks and counter-attacks. The French announce that they have carried half the village of Steinbach, in Upper Alsace, which, while of little or no importance, is a strategic point which commands a large part of the surrounding country.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

BLOW AT THE DISTRICT ELIMINATED FROM BILL

Johnson Rider Repealing Half-and-
Half Plan Opposed by
Senators.

The District appropriation bill, without the Johnson rider repealing the half-and-half principle of appropriating for the District of Columbia, will be reported to the full senate committee on appropriations tomorrow from the subcommittee, which has had charge of framing the bill.

While all details of the bill as framed by the senate subcommittee have been carefully guarded and will not be made public until the bill is reported to the senate, members of the subcommittee have stated frankly that they were opposed to the Johnson rider and that it would not be carried in the bill when reported to the senate. It is believed that the bill as framed by the subcommittee will support the position of the committee in this matter. Leaders on both sides of the chamber have declared against changing the method of appropriating for the District.